

THE  
GARDEN  
OF  
E D E N.  
OR,

*An accurate Description of  
all Flowers and Fruits now  
growing in England, with par-  
ticular Rules how to advance  
their Nature and Growth, as  
well in Seeds and Herbs, as  
the secret ordering of Trees  
and Plants.*

---

By that learned and great  
Observer,  
**Sir HUGH PLAT, Knight.**

---

**The Fifth Edition.**

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**L O N D O N**,  
Printed for *William Leake*, at the  
Crown in Fleetstreet betwixt the  
two Temple Gates.

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1659.

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# ІНІЦІАЛЫ

## ANSWER

W. W. D. B. 1870  
Non est. 1870  
Signed in my name  
S. W. D. B. 1870  
Signed in my name  
W. W. D. B. 1870  
Signed in my name  
W. W. D. B. 1870  
Signed in my name

1938.1.14  
1938.1.14  
1938.1.14  
1938.1.14



TO THE  
HONOURABLE

and most perfect  
Gentleman,

FRANCIS FINCH junior,  
of the Inner Temple,  
Esquire.

SIR,

  
You may please  
to pardon my  
forward in-  
scribing this Book to  
your name. Were it a  
a 2 Work

Work of mine own  
composition, I should  
have thought on a mea-  
ner Patron. But the  
memory of that lear-  
ned Knight the Au-  
thour ( whom I had  
so near alliance ) may  
excuse this presump-  
tion. He was a great ear-  
cher after all sorts of  
Knowledge, and as  
great a lover of it in  
all others. And I  
bum-

John W. C. S.

22  
bunably conceiv'd  
could not doe him a  
bigger service than by  
placing his Book under  
your Protection who  
are not more honour'd  
by those many Noble  
Families whence you  
are descended, than by  
that large Portion of  
Learning and Ver-  
tue which have so  
enriched your Noble  
mind; and rendered you

JOHN  
d<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> pres  
CHARLES BETTINGHAM

precious to all that  
know you. I hope that  
Candor and sweetnesse  
which accompanies all  
your Actions, will also  
shew it self in accepta-  
tion of this Offering  
from him who is ambi-  
tious of no other title  
than

SIR,  
The most humble and  
most devoted of all  
those that honour  
you

CHARLES BELLINGHAM.

passion liv'd and banish'd



EDWARD TIBBES FOUNDRY OF LONDON

## The PUBLISHER

### To the Reader.



Shall not blush  
to tell you, I  
had some am-  
bition to pub-  
lish this Book,  
as well to do  
right to the learned Authour  
( my ever honoured Kins-  
man ) as to check their for-  
wardness who were ready  
to violate so useful a Work.  
There are some men ( of  
great name in the world )  
who made use of this Author,  
and

and it had been civil to have mentioned his name who held forth a candle to light them to their desires; but this is an unthankful age. And whatever you may think of this small Piece, it cost the Author many yeares search, and no small expence, there being not extant (in our language) any work of this Subject so necessary and so brief. He had consultation with all Gentlemen, Scholars, may not a Gardiner in England (of any note) but made use of his Discoveries, and confirmed his inventions by their own Experience. And whatever they discovered (such was his modesty) he freely acknowledges by naming the Authors, sometimes in words at length

length, as Mr. Hill, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Pointer, M. Colborn, M. Melius, M. Simson, and sometimes by T. T. A. P, &c. What ever is his own, hath no name at all, unless sometimes (and that not often) he add H. B. at the end of the Paragraph. And when he refers you to some other part of the Book, 'tis according to the Number or Section, not the Page, for that onely serveth for the Table. He wrote other pieces of *Natural Philosophy*, whereunto he subjoyned an excellent Abstract of Cornelius Agrippa *de Occulta Philosophia*; but they fell into ill hands, and worse times. As for this Collection of *Flowers* and *Fruits*, I would say (if I had not so near Relation to it) that

that no English man that hath a Garden or Orchard can hand-somely be without it, but at least by having it, will finde a large benefit, And all Ladies and Gentlemen by reading these few leaves may not only advance their knowledge and observation when they walk into a Garden, but discourse more skilfully of any Flower, Plant, or Fruit than the Gardiner himself, who (in a manner) growes there night and day. *Farewell.*

C. B.

The Authors Epistle  
 To all Gentlemen ,  
 Ladies, and all others  
 delighting in Gods  
 Vegetable Creatures.



Having out of  
 mine own expe-  
 rience, as also by  
 long conference  
 with divers Gen-  
 tlemen of the

best skill and practice, in the  
 altering, multiplying, enlarging,  
 planting, and transplanting of  
 sundry sorts of Fruits & Flow-  
 ers, at length obtained a pretty  
 volume of experimental obser-  
 vations in this kind: And not  
 knowing

knowing the length of my daies,  
nay, assuredly knowing that they  
are drawing to their period, I am  
willing to unfold my Napkin,  
and deliver my poor talens a-  
broad, to the profit of some, who  
by their manual works, may  
gain greater imployments than  
herselfe in her usual callings:  
and to the plensuring of others,  
who delight to see a young sprig  
out of their own labors, and pro-  
voke Nature to play, and few  
some of her piecing vassals,  
when she bath met with a flir-  
ring workman.

I hope, as I bring substance  
and approved matter with  
me, shoulde leave no method at this  
time to Schoolmen, who have al-  
ready written many large and  
methodical volumes on this sub-  
ject (whose labours have greatly  
fur-

swarfed our Studies and Libraries but little or nothing altered or graced our Gardens and Orchards;) that you will accept my skil, in such a habit and form as I shall think most fit and appropriate for it; and give me leave to write briefly and concisely, with those that seek out the practical and operative part of Nature, whereunto but a few in many ages have attained, been formerly and largely imitate her beauties, of whom each age affordeth great store and plenty.

And though amongst these two hundred experiments, there happen a few to fail under the workmans hand (which yet may be the Operators mistake, not mine) yet seeing they are such as carry both good sense and probability

bility with them, I hope in your courtesy I shall find you willing to excuse so small a number, because I doubt not, but to give good satisfaction in the rest.

And let not the concealing, or rather the figurative describing of my last and principal secret, withdraw your good and well-  
founded acceptation, from all that go before; on which I have bestowed the plainest and most familiar phrase that I can: for, Jo. Baptista Porta himself, that gallant and glorious Italian, without craving any leave or pardon, is bold to set down in his *Magia naturalis*, amongst many other conclusions of Art and Nature, four of his secret skils, (viz. concerning the secrea killing of men the precipitation of salt out of sea-water, the multiplying of

Corn e

comes no hundredfold, which else-  
where I have discovered: & the  
puffing up of a little past, rather  
bigness of a foot-ball is an ob-  
scure and Enigmatical phrase.  
And I make no question, but that  
if he had known this part of ve-  
getable Philosophy, he would  
have penned the same as a  
Sphinx, & rolled it up in the most  
cloudy & darksome speech that  
he could possibly have devised.

This Answer, I say, hath em-  
boldened me, and some Writers  
of more worth and higher reach  
than himself, have also charged  
me, not to disperse or divulgate  
a secret of this nature, to the  
common and vulgar eye or ear  
of the world.

And thus having acquainted  
you with my long, costly, and la-  
borious Collections, my written

at adventure, not by an imaginary  
conceit in a scholars private  
study, but wrung out of the earth  
by the painful hand of experi-  
ence: and having also given you  
a touch of Nature, whom no man  
as yet ever durst send naked into  
the world without her veile, and  
expecting, by your good enter-  
tainment of these, some encou-  
ragement for higher and deeper  
discoveries hereafter, I leave you  
to the God of Nature, from whom  
all the knowledge of Nature pro-  
ceedeth, and him I leave you to  
beginning of the world, to mid world  
and ending to creation, see  
the rest, which will to the  
end of the world, H. P. Knight

the reader  
hath no power to judge with his  
senses, but by the help of his  
understanding, and that is to say  
that he can only judge of the  
things he sees, and that is to say

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The

1749.31

# THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

OR,  
A briefe Description of  
all sorts of *Fruits & Flowers*,  
with meanes how to ad-  
vance their nature and  
growth in *England*.

Shall not trouble  
the Reader with  
any cumbrous rules  
for shaping and  
fashioning of a *Garden* or  
*Orchard*; how long, broad, or  
high, the *Beds*, *Hedges*, or  
*Borders* should be contrived;  
For every man may dispute  
it as his *House* or quantity  
of ground requires. And (to  
deale

deale freely & I look on such work as things of more facility than what I now am about. Every Drawer or Embroiderer, nay (almost) each Dancing Master may pretend to such niceties; in regard they call for very small Invention, and lesse learning. I shall therefore speake to that which common searchers passe over, or never aimed at, being somewhat above their reach, who neglect the cause of what they find effected. Yet I shall begin with the ground, or earth it selfe, as the Foundation of all; still confessing what light for assistance I had from those who imployed their hours this way as well as my selfe.

63) half. 2. Break  
elsewhere

2. Break up your ground, and dung it at Michaelmas. In January turn your ground three or four times, to mingle your dung and earth the better, rooting up the weeds at every time. Proved by Mr. T.T.

Tempe-  
ring the  
ground.

3. In winter time, if you cover the ground which you meane to break up in the Spring, with good store of Fern, it keepeth down grasse and weeds from springing up in winter, which would spend some part of the heat of the ground, and it doth also enrich the ground very much, for all manner of Roots and herbs. By Mr. And. Hill. Ashes of Fern are excellent.

Fern to  
enrich  
ground.

4. *Quere*, of enriching  
B ground

Soot to  
enrich  
ground.

ground with Soot, which Mr. Statfield ( that married my Lord North's Brothers Daughter ). assured me to have found true in pasture grounds, the same onely strewed thinly over.

Shavings  
of horn  
to enrich  
ground.

5. Shavings of Horne strewed upon the ground, or first rotted in earth, and ( after ) that earth spread upon the ground, maketh a Garden ground very rich. *Probatum at Bishops Hall*, By H. P.

Onions &  
Bay-salt.

6. Onions and Bay salt sown together, have prospered exceeding well.

Age of  
seeds.

7. The surest way to have your seeds to grow, is to sow such as are not above one year old, T. T.

Herbs  
with great  
heads.

8. If herbs be nipped with the fingers, or clipped, they will

will grow to have great heads. T. T.

Choice of  
seeds.

9. Chuse such seeds as be heavy, and white within, T. T.

Dung for  
potheards.

10. Swines and Pidgeons dung are good for potheards, and fisted ashes laid about them, killeth snails, T. T.

To kill  
Snailes.

11. If you would have Garlick, parsnep, radish, turnep, carot, &c. to have a large root, tread down the tops often, else the sap will run into the leaves, T. T.

Roots  
made  
large.

12. Take the cutting of a Vine from a branch that spreadeth most in the midst of the Tree, and not from the lowest nor the highest branch, having five or six joynts from the old stock, and it would be a cubit long or more: plant it in

Chusing of  
a Vine  
cutting.

Vine whe-  
to plant.

Young  
Vines to  
prune.

Bayes to  
plant.

Eldern to  
plant.

Leeks to  
grow  
great.

Octob. or March. T. T.

13. Prune not your young  
Vines untill they have had  
three years growth. T. T.

14. Every slip of a Bay tree  
will grow; strip off the great  
leaves, and set them in  
March when the sap begins  
neth to rise. T. T.

15. Every plant of an El-  
dern will grow. T. T.

16. First, put some good  
fat dung into water, and  
therein water your Leekes  
one night, and make your  
beds of good fat dung, that  
the dung may be a foot at  
the least in depth: then cov-  
er the bed with Fern, and  
set the Leekes with a great  
planting stick, and fill not  
the holes with earth, but  
water them once in two  
dayes

dayes and no more; after this manner of setting I have seen Leekes as great as the stemme of a spade. T.T.

17. Sow Lettice in August for Winter. T.T.

18. After the Lettice is all blowen, and some of the bolies begin to beare a white poff, then cut off the whole great stem, and lay it a drying in the sun: and when it is dry, bea it up and down with thy fist upon a board, and put altogether in a dish, and blow away softly all the dust. T.T. And if you sow or set your lettice in the shade, they will be very great.

19. When it hath boiles, cut it up, and lay all the hearb to dry in the shadow, then beat it out. T.T.

Lettice to sowe.

Lettice seed how to gather.

Lettice to grow great.

Parlane seed to gather.

Wood  
Strawber-  
ries into  
Gardens.

Watering  
of straw-  
berries.

Roses  
grafted  
upon what  
stock.

Pompions  
to grow  
great.

20. Strawberries which grow in woods, prosper best in Gardens: and if you will transplant them forth of one Garden into another, then enrich the last ground by watering the same either with Sheeps dung, or Pidgeons dung infused in water, by Master *Hill*.

21. The muske and yellow Rose, and all those double and centiple Roses, may well be grafted in the bud upon the Sweet-brier. By Mr. *Hill*.

22. If you would have Pompions to grow exceeding great, first plant them in a rich mold, then transplant those sets into other fat mold, watering them now and then with the wa-  
ter

ter wherein Pidgeons dung hath been infused, then take away all the hang-bies, maintaining only one or two main runners at the most, and so you shall have them grow to an huge bignesse. Proved by Mr. Hill. You must nip off these side branches about blossoming time, with their flowers and fruits; and take heed you hurt not the heads of the main runners, for then your pomptions will prove but dwindlings.

23. In winter time raise little hills about your Artichokes close to the leaves, because they are tender; and if any extrem frost should happen, they might

Arti-  
chokes  
from  
frost.  
See this in  
Numb.  
26. 58.

Musk rose  
to beare  
late.

Roots in  
their best  
strength.

otherwise be in danger to perish.

23. If you cut away the old branches of a Muske-rose, leaving onely the shooes of the next year to bear ; these shooes will bring forth musk-roses the next year, but after all other musk-rose trees. By Mr. Hill.

25. The roots of every tree and plant, are most full of sap when their tops or heads are most green and flourishing : and when the bark of the Tree will pill and loosen from the body, then will the rind also loosen from the root ; and when the tops begin to wither or stand at a stay, then do the rootes likewise. And

And therefore that common opinion, that rootes are best and of most force in Winter, is erroneous. So as if I should gather any roots, for the use of Physick or Surgery, I would gather them either at their first putting forth of leaves, or else between their first springing, and the springing up of their branches, when they begin to encline towards their flowring. By A. H.

26. If every evening you lay a great colewort or cabbage leaf upon the top of every Artichoke, this will defend the apple from the violence of the frost. By Goodman the Gardiner.

27. A branch of Box or Rose-

Arti-  
chookes  
from  
frost.

23. 58. 2

Flowers  
or leaves  
gilded and  
growing.

Quare, of  
Hinglasse  
dissolved.

Rosemary will carry their leaves gilded a long time fair, notwithstanding the violence of rain, if you first moisten the leaves with the gum of Mastick, first dissolved in a hard egge according to art, and leafe-gold presently laid thereon. Do this in a Summers day, when all the dew is ascended, and when the Sun being hot, may presently harden the Mastick, and so bind down the gold fast unto it. Quare, if Myrrhe and Benjamin will not do the like, dissolved as before.

Flowers  
candied as  
they grow

28. Make gum water as strong as for Inke, but make it with Rose-water; then wet any growing flower therewith, about ten of the clock

clock in a hot Summers day, and when the Sun shi-  
neth bright, bending the flower so as you may dip it  
all over therein, and then  
shake the flower well; or  
else you may wet the flow-  
er with a soft callaver pen-  
sil, then strew the fine sear-  
ced powder of double refi-  
ned sugar upon it: do this  
with a little box or searce,  
whose bottom consisteth of  
an open lawn, and having al-  
so a cover on the top, hold-  
ing a paper under each  
flower, to receive the sugar  
that falleth by: and in three  
hoares it will candy, or har-  
den upon it; and so you may  
bid your friends after din-  
ner to a growing banquet:  
or else you may cut off these  
flowers

ers so prepared, and dry them after in dishes two or three dayes in the sun, or by a fire, or in a stove; and so they will last six or eight weeks, happily longer, if they be kept in a place where the gum may not relent. You may do this also in Balme, Sage, or Borage, as they grow.

A Garden  
within  
doors.

29. I hold it for a most delicate and pleasing thing to have a fair Gallery, great Chamber or other lodging, that openeth fully upon the East or West sun, to be inwardly garnished with sweet Hearbs and Flowers, yea and Fruit if it were possible. For the performance whereof, I have thought of these courses following.

First

First, you may have faire sweet marjerom, basil, carnation, or rosemary pots, &c. to stand loosely upon faire shelves, which pots you may let down at your pleasure in apt frames with a pulley from your Chamber window into your Garden, or you may place them upon shelves made without the roome, there to receive the warme sun, or temperate rain at your pleasure, now and then when you see cause. In every window you may make square frames either of lead or of boards, well pitched within: fill them with some rich earth, and plant such flowers or hearbs therein as you like best; if hearbs, you

may

may ke ept them in the shape of green borders, or other forms. And if you plant them with Rosemary, you may maintain the same running up the transumes and moveles of your windowes. And in the shady places of the room, you may prove if such shady plants as do grow abroad out of the Sun, will not also grow there: as sweet Bryars, Bayes, Germanander, &c. But you must often set open your Casements, especially in the day time, which would be also many in number; because flowers delight and prosper best in the open aire. You may also hang in the roof, and about the fides of this room, small pom-

pompions or Cowcumbers, pricked full of Barley, first making holes for the Barley (quare, what other seeds or flowers will grow in them) and these will be overgrown with green spires, so as the Pompion or Cowcumber will not appear. And these are *Italian* fancies hung up in their rooms to keep the flies from their Pictures: in Summer time, your chimney may be trimmed with a fine bank of mosse, which may be wrought in works being placed in earth, or with Orpin, or the white flower called *Everlasting*. And at either end, and in the middest place one of your flower or Rosemary pots, which you may

Barly  
growing  
without  
earth.

may once a week, or once every fortnight, expose now and then to the sunne and rain, if they will not grow by watering them with raine-water; or else, from platformes of lead over your windowes, rain may descend by small pipes, and so be conveyed to the roots of your herbs or flowers that grow in your windowes. These pipes would have holes in the sides, for so much of them as is within the earth, and also holes in the bottome, to let out the water when you please in great showers. And if you back the borders growing in your windowes with loose frames to take off and on, within the inside

inside of your windows, the Sun will reflect very strongly from them upon your flowers and hearbs. You may also plant Vines without the walls, which being let in at some quarrels, may run about the sides of your windows, and all over the sealing of your rooms. So may you do with Apricot trees, of other Plum trees, spreading them against the sides of your windowes. I would have all the pots wherein any hearbs or flowers are planted, to have large loose squares in the sides; and the bottoms so made, as they might be taken out at ones pleasure, and fastned by little holes with wiers unto their pots,

C there

Pots for  
flowers of  
a good fa-  
shion. See  
this also  
Num. 56.

thereby to give fresh earth when need is to the roots, and to remove the old and spent earth, and so in your windowes: See more of this in *Numb. 30.*

Roses or  
Carnati-  
ons in  
winter.

*30.* To have Roses or Carnations growing in Winter, place them in a Room that may some way be kept warm, either with a dry fire, or with the steam of hot water conveyed by a pipe fastened to the cover of a pot, that is kept seething over some idle fire, now and then exposing them in a warm day, from twelve to two, in the Sun, or to the rain if it happen to rain; or if it rain not in convenient time, set your pots having holes in the bot-

bottom in pans of rain wa-  
ter, and so moisten the roots.

I have known Master Jacob of the Glassehouse to have Carnations all the winter by the benefit of a room that was neare his Glassehouse fire; and I my self, by nipping off the branches of Carnations when they began first to spire, and so preventing the first bearing, have had flowers in Lent, by keeping the pots all night in a close room, and exposing them to the Sun in the day time, out at the windowes, when the wether was temperate: this may be added to the Garden (mentioned Nu. 29.) to grace it in winter, if the roome stand conveniently

Reviving  
of Carna-  
tions.

Orchard  
of dwarf  
trees.

for the purpose.

31. You shall oftentimes preserve the life of a Carnation or Gilliflower growing in a pot, that is almost dead and withered, by breaking out the bottom of the pot, and covering the pot in good earth, and also the old stalks that spring from the roots; but every third or fourth year, it is good to slip and new set them.

32. If you make an Orchard of dwarf-Trees, suffering none of them to grow above a yard high; then may you strain coarse Canvas over your Trees in the blooming time, especially in the nights and cold mornings, to defend them from the frosts: And this Canvas

Canvas being such as Painters use, may after be sold with the losse onely of a penny upon the ell. You may use it onely for Apricots, and such like rare fruit whose blossoms are tender; or else to backward them after they be knit, if you would have them to beare late when all other Trees of that kind have done bearing. In this dwarf Orchard I would have the walks between the Trees, either paved with brick, or gravelled, and the gravel born up with bricks, that the sunne might make a strong reflection upon the Trees, to make them bear the sooner. And to bring forth the better digested fruit, I

C 3 woud

Vineyard  
to plant.

would also have the plot so chosen out, that all easterly and northerly winds may be avoided by some defence. I would have it but a small Orchard; and if it were walled in, it were so much the better. Help this Orchard with the best artificial earths and waters that are. I think a Vineyard may thus be planted, to bring forth a full, rich, and ripe Grape: or if you could happen upon a square pit of a yard deep, whose banks are sloping, and whose earth have been philosophically prepared (as before Num. 10) and that your Trees were bound sloping to the sides of your Orchard, and backed with boards, or lead, for re-

reflexion, that so your trees would prosper and beare most excellent fruit: And to keep your Trees low, when your stock is at such height as you would have it, nip off all the green buds when they come first forth, which you find in the top of the Tree, with your fingers; and so, as often as any appeare in the top, nip them off, and so they will spread, but not grow tall; even as by nipping off the side buds onely, you may make your Tree to grow streight and tall, without spreading, till you see cause: And thus with your fingers onely, and without any toole, you may keep your young Trees growing in

Trees  
growing  
either  
high or  
low.

C4 what

what form you please.

Early fruit

33. To have early fruit, you must have an especial care to plant or graffe such fruits, as are the earliest of all other, and then adde all artificial helps thereto.

Old trees  
recovered.

34. Two quarts of Ox-blood or Horse blood for want thereof, tempered with a hat full of Pidgeons dung, or so much as will make it up into a soft paste, is a most excellent substance to apply to the principal roots of any large tree, fastening the same about them, after the root of the Tree hath taken ayre a few dayes, first, by lying bare: and it will recover a Tree that is almost dead, and so likewise of a Vine. For this will

Vines re-  
covered.

will make a decaying Tree or Vine to put forth both blossoms and fruits afresh. This must be done to the Tree about the midst of *Februari*, but apply it to the Vine about the 3d or 4th of *March*. This is of *M. Nicholson Gardiner*.

35. Get a load or two of fresh Horse dung, such as is not above 8. or 10. dayes old, or not exceeding fourteen: lay it on a heap till it have gotten a great heat, and then make a bed thereof an ell long, and half a yard broad, and eighteen inches high, in some sunny place, treading every Lay down very hard as you lay it; then lay thereon three inches thick of fine black sifted

Ordering  
of the  
Mus-  
Mellon.

lilted mold ; prick in at every three or four inches distance a Muske mellon seed , which hath first been steeped twenty four hours in Milk : prick the top of your bed full of little forks of wood appearing some four or five inches above ground ; upon these forks lay sticks , and upon the sticks so much straw in thicknesse , as may both ~~keep~~ out a reasonable shoure of rain , and also the sun , and likewise defend the cold ( some strain canvas slopewise onely over their beds ) let your seeds rest so untill they appeare above ground , which will commonly be in six or seven dayes . You must watch them carefully when they first

first appeare ; for then you must give them an howers sunne in the morning , and another in the afternoon ; then shall you have them shoot an inch and a halfe by the next morning ; then strew more fine earth about each stalk of such plants as have shot highest , like a little hill to keep the Sun from the stalks : for if the Sunne catch them , they perish ; and therefore you shall often see the leaves fresh , when the stalks wither . Heighten your hills , as you shall perceive the stalk to shoot higher and higher . The plants must remain till they have gotten four leaves , and then remove them , taking up earth and dung together

The short-  
est way is  
to buy  
plants and  
set them.

gether carefully about every root: make a hole fit for every of them in good ground, placing them (if the ground serve) upon an high slope bank, which lyeth aptly for the morning sunne, if you may; let this bank be covered with field sand two inches thick all over, except neare about the plants (this ripeneth and enlargeth the fruit greatly) then cover each plant with a sugar pot, gilliflower pot, or such like, having a hole in the bottom; or else prick in two sticks acrosse, archwise, and upon them lay some great leaves to keep your plants from rain, sunne and cold. After they have been planted a day or two, you

you may give them two hours sun in the morning, and two in the evening, to bring them forward; but, till they have stood 14. dayes, be sure to cover them from 12. to 4. in the afternoon every day, and all night long. These pots defend the cold, and keep out all worms from spoiling your plants; and therefore are much better than leaves. Note, that you must defend them in this manner in the day time, untill your plants have gotten leaves broad enough to cover their stalks and roots, from all injury of weather; and then may you leave them to the hot Sunne all the day long.

If there be cause, you must with rain-water, water them now and then, but not wetting the leaves. And if by any exceeding cold, or moisture, your plants do not shoot forward sufficiently, but seem to stand at a stay, then take some blood and pigeons dung tempered (as before in *Num.* 34.) apply the same to the roots of the young plant; leaving some earth betwixt the roots, and the same will make them to shoot out very speedily. Remember to plant three plants together in each place, being round, and a little deep, and of the bignesse of a round trencher. Now when they have shot out all their

their joyns ( which you shall perceive when you see a knot at the very end of the shoot, which is somewhat before the flowring time ) then some do use to cover every knot, or joyn, with a spade or shovel full of fine and rich earth; and thereby each knot will root, and put forth a new shooe (*quare*, of the same course in Pompions or Cowcumbers) by means whereof you shall have great increase of Mellons.

When your Mellons are as big as Tennis Balls, then if you nip off at a joyn, all the shoots that are beyond them, the Mellons will grow exceeding great; for then

Pompions  
and Cow-  
cumbers  
multiplied

Mellons  
to grow  
great.

then the sap doth not ran  
any more at waste. But some  
hold, that you shall have  
greater Mellons though not  
so many, if you suffer their  
shoots to runne on without  
earthing the knots; and  
then, when you see your  
Mellons of the bignesse of  
Tennis balls as before then  
nip off at a joynt, all the shoots  
that are beyond the Mellons,  
but meddle not with the chief  
runner. This of Mr. Nichol-  
son Gardiner. Lay your young  
Mellons upon Ridge-tiles,  
to keep them from the  
ground, and for reflecti-  
on.

36. Make a high bank,  
slopewise like a penthouse,  
that openeth to the Sun,  
and is by some means de-  
fended

Early  
straw-  
berries.

fended from all hurtful winds: plant your Strawberries therein, and water them with the infusion of some apt dung; now and then, when the weather is dry.

37. Bow down the branches of Roses, having buds upon them, into a vessel of wood pitched, standing within the ground, to keep them long upon the stalk, or to prevent frosts if you see cause.

Roses to bear late, and from frost.

38. *Quere*, What Pigeons dung and bloud, applyed to the rootes of Roses, or Carnations, will do, in the forwarding of their bearing.

Early Ros-  
es and Carnati-  
ons.

39. Plant Roses, according to the manner set

Early  
Roses.

D down

down for Strawberries, before (Num. 36.) to have them before all others.

Carots,  
parsneps,  
and Turneps kept  
long.

40. Make a Lay of sand, and a Lay of carot rooses, cutting away the topes close to the root, with some of the small ends of the carots. do this in October or November in dry weather: and about the last of December where there is no frost, unpack them again, and if you will then keep them longer, you must pare off the shooting at the upper end of the root, and then lay them in sand. This out of Gardiners Kitchin-Garden, and printed 1599. So of Parsneps and Turneps.

Roses and  
flowers  
backward.

41. Quare, If binding  
the bark somewhat hard with

a packthred, or rather with Brawn-bands, will not keep roses, and other flowers and fruits, long from blowing, by staying the sap from rising.

Quære, of  
doing this  
after the  
rose is new  
budded.

42. To have rootes prosper and grow great, you must trench your dung about the depth of your root which you would sow, and if the root once get into the dung, then it forketh, and gathereth *fibras*, whereas otherwise it will grow wholly into a long, round, and fair root, of Mr. *Andrew Hill*.

Roots long  
and great.

43. But if you desire to multiply your seed, not respecting the rootes, then mix your dung first well rotted with good mold,

Seeds to  
multiply.

and therein sow your seeds  
and they will encrease much:  
so as for seeds the dung must  
lye in the top, and for rootes  
in the bottom. By Mr. *Andrew  
Hill.*

Large Ca-  
rois, or  
parsneps.

43. Gather your carot or  
parsnep seeds, &c. from the  
highest spring branches,  
and out of some friends  
Garden, where you may be  
sure of the best; sow these  
seeds about March, or A-  
pril: and at drawing time  
choose the fairest roots of  
all other; cut off their tops  
somewhat low, and set  
them againe, and then let  
them feed the next yeare;  
then take the seedes from  
the highest topes and sow  
them, and so shall you have  
most faire and large rootes.

This

This of Mr. Hunt, the good horseman.

44. Take off the tops as far as the green goeth, *viz.*, till you come to the wood, from Carnation, Gilliflower, &c. slit them upward thorough the nethermost joyns, thrusting between the joyns some fine searced earth, made first into pap; and with the same pap close the ends round about as big as a Walaut: make holes in your pots, and put in your tops so earthed; these do seldom or never faile. By Mistris Hill. Also, the old root is here preserved, and you may carry the tops thus earthed 100. miles in a box. *Quere*, if this secret will not also extend

A new  
planting  
of Carna-  
tions, wall-  
flowers, &  
stock gilli-  
flowers.

Plants to  
carry far.

to stock Gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, &c.

Branches  
to root.

To kill  
Wormes.

Richmold

When to  
set or sow.

45. Cut off a bough from any tree; and two inches from the bottom, take away the bark round about, prick it into the ground, and it will grow. *Quare.*

46. In the end of February or March, wet the ground first, and about eight or nine of the clock at night, by candle-light, gather up all the Wormes in dishes, and so you may destroy them.

47. A Rich mold for a Garden: See among the Trees. *Numb. 29.*

48. Set or sow Kernels in November, Nuts in February, Stones of fruit in March, all in the increase

of

of the Moon.

49. Quere, Of grafting roses, the splicing way, and so of thyme, rosemary, hyssope, &c. to be grafted in this manner, either one upon another, or grafting them upon the boughes or branches of trees, if happily they will take.

One plant upon another, or upon a tree.

50. Whether the colour, sent, or taste, may be altered in a Flower or Heath, by Art, see the Title, *Trees and Plants*, Num. 90.

Colour, sent, or taste of a flower altered.

51. Instead of privet hedges about a quarter, I command a Fence made with lath or sticks, thinly placed, and after graced with dwarf apple, and plumme Trees, spread abroad upon the sticks.

Fence of fruit trees.

White-  
thorn  
hedge.

upright

outward

Carnation  
seed to ga-  
ther.

52. When you would have a strong and speedy White-thorne hedge about your garden, set your plant high and sloping, and not flat, after the common manner. Prick in the cuttings, with the slope side downward, that the raine may not get in between the Wood and the Bark. Weed these hedges twice every yeare, and as the sprowts do grow of some length, let them be platted or brayded upward from the ditch; defend them from Cattel with a dry or dead hedge.

53. Let Carnations or Gilliflowers shed their leaves, and leave the cods standing upon the root till

till the end of October, *vix.*  
so long as you may for the  
danger of frost: then cut  
off the stems with the cods  
upon them; stick them up-  
right in some dry place in  
an upper roome, and so let  
them rest untill the Spring,  
then sow them. Your Carna-  
tion seed will prove a faire  
large pink, and bear in Carna-  
tion time; by S.

54. Your Coleflower seed  
will not ripen till Michael-  
mas, or a week after; let it  
stand so long or longer, if you  
feare not frost, before you  
gather the seeds, which grow  
in yellow cups; and being  
ripe, are also yellow them-  
selves.

Be sure you gather the  
cups before the seeds be-  
shed;

Coleflow-  
er seed to  
gather &  
to plant.

shed; put these seeds with their cups or pods in a box, but cover not the box, and keep the box in some place from the frost: prick them in about the full of the Moon in April, when cold weather is spent: remove them when they have gotten four leaves, and in the full of the Moon in any case. Remove some of them in several moneths, and so you may save them growing with Coleflowers till Christmas. Your ground cannot be too rich for them; the best removing is not till June and July, and those of least growth, are best to remove late, to beare in Winter. Cover each Coleflower in frosty weather,

Coleflower to bear late.

ther, every night with two of their great leaves, fastned in two places, with two wooden pricks. Do this also in cold gloomy dayes, when the sun shineth not.

55. Graft the branches of Carnations the splicing way, as in small twigges of Trees, placing upon each branch a several coloured flower, but let the branches which you graft, be woody enough. By S.

56. Cause large Carnation pots to be made, *viz.* double in bignesse to the usual pots; let them have ranks of sloping holes, of the bignesse of ones finger, each rank one inch distant from another. Set in the midst of the pot a Carnation,

Divers carnations in one root.

Stately pots for carnations  
As before  
Num. 29.

Birds,  
beasts,  
pyramides  
&c. to  
grow  
speedily.

tion, or a Lilly, and in every of the holes, a plant of thyme or hyssop; keep the thyme or hyssop as it groweth, even with clipping, or in the forme of frets or borders, and set these pots upon faire pillars in your Garden, to make a beautiful shew. Also, you may either of stone or wood, make piramides, losinges, circles, pentagons, or any forme of beast or fowle, in wood, or burnt clay, full of slope holes ( as before ) in Gilliflower pots; these being planted with hearbes, will very speedily grow Greene, according to the forme they are planted in: And in this manner may you in two yeares space, make a high

high pyramid of thyme ; or rosemary. In hot weather they would be shaded with some strained canvas from the sun,\* and watered now and then by some artificial meanes. Also, a fret or border may be cut out in wood or lead, and after placed in a Garden when the hysope or thyme sides are grown to some height to be let thorough the cus, and alwayes after kept by clipping, according to the work of the border, or fret : let the earth settle well before you sow your seeds; water with an infusion of dung, or good earth, because otherwise the earth within your molds will spend, and then your plants will decay.

vol. of  
decades  
and folios

\* See after  
in Num. 84

Delicate  
frets or  
borders.

The wood  
may be  
laid in  
some oyle  
colour.

Earth  
strength-  
ned.

To sow  
Anniseeds  
in England

to 57. Sow English Anniseeds when the Moon is at the full in February; or any time between the full and the change; if frosts will not suffer you to take the full Moon; hatch them into the ground, with a rake stricken thick upon them; then strew new hors-dung thinly upon the ground, to defend the seedes from the frost. These will ripen about Bartholomewtide; then respecting the Moon as before, sow againe, and these seeds will be ripe sooner than those which were sown in February. These seeds will also come up well, being self-sown, only break up the ground about them when they begin

gin to ripen. That ground which you would sow in February, breake up about Michaelmas, let it lye and crumble all the Winter: then when you meane to sow, stir it up againe, that it may be mellow; for, the mellower the better. A black rich mellow ground is best, and they like well in a rich dunged ground: Proved by S.

58. Having well earthed your Artichocks, then strew upon them some fresh hors-dung, one inch in thicknesse, and so leave them all the winter: By 23.56.

Arti-  
chocks  
frō frosts.

59. Sow Onion seeds in February, within eight dayes after the full at the farthest, but the nearer the full

Oniō seeds  
ordered.

full, the better, so all will go to seed, or head, and not grow to scallions: after you have sowed them, cover them as you did your Annis seeds, before in *Num. 57.*  
By S.

Early and  
late Peas-  
cods.

Sow N. 74.

60. Sow the early Pease as near Midsommer as the Moon will suffer, if you would have them come about six weeks after Michaelmas: but if you would have them ripe in May, then sow them in the beginning of September, somewhat before or after, as the Moon will give you leave: at the full is good, or three dayes before the full, and till eight dayes after the full, is also good: these will be ripe in May.

Make

Make your holes about one  
inch and a halfe deepe,  
wherein you set your pease,  
let the ground be rich, mello-  
low, and ordered *as before*,  
(numb. 57.) In Annis seeds,  
beare them up with stickes,  
as they do the Garden-pease,  
cover them after they be set  
with new horsdung about  
halfe an inch thick all over,  
and (if you may possibly)  
plant them so, as that  
they may be defended from  
the North, and North-  
east, by reason of some hedge  
or wall. Quare, of cove-  
ring them with unsleakt lime  
powdered, after they have  
been steeped in some apt li-  
quor a convenient time;  
by S.

61. Sow Coliander seeds  
E in

Colianders  
to sow.

in February, respecting the Moon as in Annis seedes, (Num. 57.) but they need no dunging. By S. Johnson adi 151

62. In April make a deep overthwart cut or gash into a Briony root, taking away the earth first from it; put in a Gool quill a little under the hit, sloping the quill at the end which you thrust into the root: but first make a hole with your knife to get in the quill, and so you may gather great store of the water of Briony, placing a Receiver under the quill; By

63. Quere, If one may not prevent the early budding of the Rose, by cross-hacking the bark (as in trees to kill mome, or to stay

Sap of Briony, to gather.

Roses to  
bear late.

stay their sap from rising.)

34. You may multiply many rootes from a province rose, and the double musk-rose, (quare, of Carnations) if you buy a grafted rose tree, that hath gotten many sprowts from the place grafted, and setting the root so as the body may lye sloping near the earth; then lay as many of the branches as you may conveniently into the earth, loosing every slip a little from the body, and pricking with an awle about the joynt that is next the slip, from whence many sprowts will issue. And thus may you have great store of Province roses without grafting in the bud,

Roses and  
carnations  
multiplied

body  
or about  
wound

or about  
swelling  
wound

because each of them standeth upon his owne roote, whereas the bud is maintained from one Roote, which also maintaineth many other branches. *By S. See before in numb. 53.*

Good  
seeds to  
know.

Seeds to  
sprowt  
speedily.

65. Put some of your seeds in a sawcer of faire water, set it a while upon a Chafingdish of Coales, and if they be good, they will sprowt in a short time, else not.

66. *Quere*, In what time seeds may be made to grow in earth, moystened with warme water now, and then, and the same placed in a warme roome, over a Fornace, with a small temperate heate under the same.

67. Re-

67. Remove a Plant of stock gilliflowers when it is a little woodded, and not too greene, and water it presently; do this three dayes after the full, and remove it twice more before the change. Do this in barren ground, and likewise three dayes after the new full Moone, remove againe; and then remove once more before the change: Then at the third full Moon, *viz.* eight dayes after, remove againe, and set it in very rich ground, and this will make it to bring forth a double flower; but if your stock gilliflowers once spindie, then you may not remove them. Also, you must shade your

Single flowers doubled.

See R. 83.  
2<sup>nd</sup> part.

plant with boughs for three or four dayes after the first removing ; and so of Pinks , Roses , Dayfies , Featherfew , &c. that grow single with long standing. In removing , break not the least root. Make Tulipees double in this manner. Some think by cutting them at every full Moone before they beare , to make them at length to beare double.

Tulipees  
double.

Miscltoe  
to finde.

Misclchild

Number 71.

68. By sitting upon a hill late in an evening neare a Wood , in a few nights a fire-drake will appaere a marke where it lieth , and there you shall finde an Oake with Miscltoe sherein , at the Root whereof there is a Misclchild where-

whereof many strange things  
are conceived, but this is a  
credible report, as we in this  
country have heard.

169.2 Gather your Grapes  
at the full of the Moon, and  
when they are full ripe, slip  
each bunch from the stock  
whereupon it is grew, and  
hang those bunches along  
by beames, in the roofe of a  
warme chamber, that doth  
not open to the East, or to  
the North, and these will  
keep a pump and flesh, till  
out Lady day, or the ea-  
bony neare else x with every  
bunch cut off some of the  
stocke wherupon they shal  
grew, and then hang up the  
bunches as I have told you  
beside. By S. and by  
you. Make a dittle square  
or round hole in a tree, or

Grapes  
kept long.  
See after  
in Num. 82.

•lig aboë  
etwomis  
-issed es

501 OT  
57055  
Flowers in  
Trees  
1890

in some great arme thereof, of halfe an inch, or an inch deep, fill it with earth, sow therein some Rosemary seeds, Wall-flower, Carnation, or other seeds; and these will grow first in the earth, and after root in the sap of the Trees, and seem in time as if they were grafted.

Stock gilliflowers to continue.

To remove rooted plants.

71. Remove both double and single stock-gilliflowers, when they are halfe a foot high, and then they will stand six or seaven years: whereas otherwise they will decay very speedily. See before, Num. 67.

72. If you remove any rooted plants of Hensbe or flower, although it be somewhat forward in the Summer,

mer, so as you do it in the evening, after the heat is past, and plant it presently, and water it, there is no danger of the parching heat of the sunne the next day. But in any case heave up the Earth with the Root carefully, so as you do not breake the least sprigge of any root; for then the sap goeth out of the Plant, and it perisheth. This way you may recover great Gilliflower roots, and others, without danger, by S. 1. 3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 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Hedge and  
Arbour  
when to  
cut.

Early  
Peascods.  
See N. 60.

Gilder-  
land roses.

about Michaelmas, or after. Take heed you cut no branch of a Rose so low, as that you leave no leading branches upon it: for that will hinder the bearing of the Roses exceedingly. It is also good in the after-said dayes after the change, to cut any Hedge, Arbour, &c. to make it grow the better; By S.

74. If you would have Peascods before all men, sow the early pease in August, three dayes before the full Moon, or within six dayes after, and these will come very early; By S.

75. How to plant the Gelderland rose, see among Trees and Plants, Number 19. How to cross these

1100

76. How

76. How to have Onion  
seeds, Annis seeds ; and other  
seedes , to keepe full and  
plump , see among Trees :  
Numb. 135.

Seedsfull  
& plump.

77. Sow at every wane  
before Midsommer , to have  
Radishes unseeded , and one  
under another , but at Mid-  
sommer wane sowe Radish ,  
Spynage , &c. but once ,  
to grow till winter unseeded ,  
Proved by Tomkins the Gar-  
diner.

Radish &  
Spynage.

78. The double Piony  
and Flowerdelace , 18 will  
grow of their own seed . By  
Tomkins gardiner , grained

Piony and  
Flower-  
delace.

79. Take best pepper powder ,  
and mixed with corne  
before it be sowered ; presume  
tch m Rokes , and other  
powders from devouring the  
same .

Seeds from  
devouring

same. By my Cousin Matthews  
of Wales; Quare, If it do not  
also help to enrich.

80. Gather your Grapes, ~~as~~  
before, num. 69. dry them in a  
stove, till the faint water be  
spent, and so you may keep  
them all the yeare for your  
table. Quare, If they will not  
plump up againe at any time  
in warm water. Quare, of  
drying all manner of apples,  
plummes, peares, &c. this  
way, for lasting. Before num.  
69,

81. As soone as your  
Strawberries ~~would~~ have done  
bearing, cut them down to  
the ground, and as often as  
they spire, crop them, till  
towards the Spring, when  
you would have them to  
proceed towards bearing:

Grapes  
kept long.  
Prove this  
in cherries,  
clusters of  
raisins, figs

Strawber-  
ries large.

now

now and then as you cut them, strew the fine powder of dryed Cow-dung (querc of Pidgeons dung) upon them, and water them when there is cause. Field strawberries, this way, will grow two inches about in bignesse, as I am credibly informed. Enrich Carnation pots this way.

After in  
Num. 85.

82. To water your pyramids, pentagons, globes, beasts, &c. made of wood, or lead, and overgrownne with hearbes, as before in num. 56. let there be placed a long and large pipe of Lead, or tinne plate, reaching from the bottome to the top; let the bottome be sodred up, and let it have divers holes in the sides, and rea-

Watering  
artificial.

seasonable distance, then have again exceeding large funnel of tin plate, to let in to the pipe at your pleasure to receive so much rain as will water the same sufficiently; and when it raineth not, you may also water thereby with some rain-water kept of purpose.

83. Quere, If Pompions planted in large pots, will not grow and beare fruit: for then you may have an Arbour of them in an open terras, leades, or gutter, having a frame to support the fruit. Enrich the earth, as before, Num. 83. now and then, to nourish the plant the better.

84. Quere, If Musk-mel-lons will not grow, and bear

Arbour  
as oft as  
In foliis

Musk-  
Mellon to  
prosper.

Bear in such pots, for so in  
Leads or tarras, the sunne  
will shine strongly upon  
them; and you may defend  
frosts and cold winds by  
screening of canvas: water  
the pots with rain-water  
put into other pannies,  
wherein you may place  
these pots when you want  
rain.

85. Cut your Roses when  
they are ready to bud in an  
apt time of the Moon, and  
they will begin to bud,  
when other Roses have  
done bearing: this is an  
excellent secret, if frosts  
happen in budding time:  
for so may you have store of  
Roses, when others shall  
have few or none, and may  
then be sold at a high rate.

This

Roses late;

21300  
20100

This I ployed the 18th. of March 1606, being a few dayes after the change, upon divers standards at Bednal green, being extremely ripened with frosts, in budding time, and many of them did yeld me great store of Roses, when the rest of my Garden did in a manner fail.

Store of  
Roses.

Flowers  
from frost.

86. Cut your Rose-standards in the twelve dayes, and not before: so they will beare exceeding well. *Prov'd after by Garret the Apothecary, and Pigot the Gardener.*

87. Towards Winter, new earth your Gilliflowers, Carnations, and such other flowers as you would defend from the violence of

of Winter; then whelme carnation pots that are botomless upon them, or having a great hole in the botome: and by this meanes, neither the sharp windes, nor the frost, can easily pierce to their roots. I hold this to be a good course for the defence of Artichocks in Winter.

Artichoks  
from frost.

88. You may keep bunches of Grapes that are sound and well gathered, in stone pots, coveting them carefully with sand.

Grapes  
kept.

**F** **Secrets**

To choose ground for a Hop-Garden, you must be sure it be not a moorish or wet soyle ( though such perhaps may content a wild Hop ) but a dry ground, if it be rich, mellow and gentle, is absolutely best. Yet a light mold ( though never so rich ) is unsapt for this purpose, for the heaviest ground will bear the greatest weight of Hops. Place your Garden so as the Sun may have free access to it, either all day, or warmest part of the day. It must be guarded also from the wind, either naturally defended by hills, which is best; or artificially by Trees: but your Trees must stand aloofe, lest the shadow of them reach the Hops, or drop wet upon them, which will destroy all. About the end of March, or beginning of April, take your roots from some Garden where they are yearly cut, and where the hills are raised high ( for there the roots will be greatest ) let each root be nine or ten inches long, let there be three joynts in every root, and of the last year's springing; but be sure no wild hops cumber the ground, which cannot be distinguished by the root, but by the fruit or stalk.



## Secrets in the ordering of Trees and Plants.



Ogs and cats  
applyed to  
the roots of  
trees before  
the sap rise,  
have recovered many old de-  
caying trees, shred them.

2. Divers wayes for the  
enriching of a ground, where-  
of to make an Orchard, see  
among *Flowers*, Numb. 1,2,  
3,4,5.

3. Gravelly ground is to

F 2 be

Dogs and  
cats to the  
roots.

Rich  
ground.

Ground  
enriched.

be dunged with chalk, and chalky with gravel, for lack of dung. T. T.

Box tree  
planted.

4. Strip away the leaves from the boxen slippe, and winde not the stemme, but set it whole without winding. T. T.

Baye to  
plant.

5. Every slip of a bay tree will grow: strip off the great leaves, and set them in March, when the sappe beginneth to rise.

Eldern to  
plant.

6. Every plant of an Eldern will grow. T. T.

Gronnd  
enriched.

7. Sand enricheth a clay ground, and clay a sandy ground.

Poplar to  
grow.

8. Every slip of the Poplar tree will grow.

Trees to  
bush in  
the top.

9. All Trees which you would have to grow thick at the top, and to bush there.

there, cut or proue them in *May*: for they spring more in *June* and *July*, than all the year before or after.

10. Plant Cherries in *October*, *November*, *January* and *February*. T. T.

11. Plant Quince Trees in *October*, *November*, *February* and *March*. T. T. T.

12. Set Hasels and Peare Trees in *October*, *November*, *February* and *March*. T. T.

13. Set Apple cornels evermore the end; that is next the root downward, five fingers breadth between every cornel; moyster them often with water by sprinkling, and set the cornels in *March*. T. T.

14. Set Plumstones in *November*, six or eight inches

Cherries  
when to  
plant.

Quinces  
when to  
plant.

Hasels and  
Pear trees  
when to  
plant.

Apple  
cornels  
set.

Plum-  
stones set.

ches deep in the earth. T. T.

15. Set the Pine-apple cornel (first steeped in water three dayes) in *October, November, February, and March*, four inches deep.

16. Set Peach-stones the sharp end downward, in *November*, four or five inches deep. T. T.

17. Set springs and plants in harvest.

18. If a Plant put forth many stalkes or branches from the root, and you would have each branch to root, then bear up the earth about them to some reasonable height, either with tiles or brickbats; and in that earth, every branch will root. (*Quare*, if your branch will root at any part

Pine apple  
cornels set.

Peach  
stones set.

Springs &  
Plants set.

Branches  
to root  
in the  
ground.

part but in a joynt, about the which also, with a great aule you must pricke many holes even to the wood,) This is a necessary secret in all such plants as be straight and stiffe, and not apt to bow, or to be laid along within the earth. By Mr. Pointer.

19. How to recover an old decaying tree or Vine, with blood, and pigeons dung, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 34.

Old tree  
or vine  
recovered.

20. An Orchard of dwarf-trees, that may be defended from all frosts, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 32.

Orchard  
of dwarf-  
trees.

21. How to have early fruit, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 33.

Early fruit

Fruit  
growing  
long.

Blossoms  
f. 5 frosts.

22. Plant Dwarfe Trees, and when the fruit is almost ripe, bow down their branches with their fruit upon them, into great earthen pots, or pitched tubs, either with bottomes, or without bottomes, the pots or tubs standing in the Earth; then cover them with boards and earth from the sun, and the sap of the Tree will keep them growing a long time, as I suppose. Prove this in greene fruit, ripe fruit, and almost ripe fruit; also in the blooming time, if you feare frosts bow downe the branches with the blossoms, as before to defend them in May, from the injury of the weather: and by this help you may

may happily have fruit, when others shall want.

23. Put a Vine branch thorough a basket in *December*, chuse such a one as is like to beare grapes; fill the basket with earth, and when the Grapes are ripe, cut off the branch under the basket: keep the basket abroad, whil'st the weather is warme; and within doors in cold weather, in a convenient place: Prove this in plummes and cherries, &c.

Grapes  
growing  
long upon  
the Vine.

Plums and  
Cherries  
growing  
long.

24. Make divers holes with a croe of iron, <sup>in the ground</sup> round about the bodies of your Trees; and about Alhallontide, pour Oxe blood into the holes, cover them with earth, and this will make your

Trees to  
prosper.

Apricots  
to prosper.

Speedy  
woods.

your trees to prosper well.  
*Probatum in Apricot trees,*  
By Mr. *Andr. Hill.* If you  
do this at the Spring, the  
smell of the blood will of-  
fend you; and therefore  
this practice is best for the  
Winter season.

25. Plant the shoots of  
Sallow, Willow, Alder, and  
of all swift growing trees,  
being of seven yeares  
growth, sloping off both  
the ends one way, and lay-  
ing the sloaped ends to-  
wards the ground, let them  
be of the length of a billet,  
bury them a reasonable  
depth in the ground, and  
they will put forth seven  
or eight branches, each of  
which will become a tree in  
a short time. I take moist  
grounds

grounds to be best for this purpose: thus you may have speedy growing woods.

26. To make any branch of a tree to root, see among the *Flowers*, numb. 45.

27. Mixe green Cow-dung and urine together, wash the trees with a brush so high as you think meet, once in two or three months, and it will keep the trees from barking with beasts, conies, &c. and the same doth also destroy the canker.

28. Take of the rich crust of one acre of ground, and therewith you may make any Garden, or Orchard ground, that is but a foot deep in goodnessse, of what

Branches  
to root.

Trees frō  
Barking  
or canker.

Rich mold  
for Or-  
chard or  
Garden.

what depth you please to make the rootes of your trees to prosper the better.

Depth for trees.

29. In high grounds and sandy, set Trees deepe; in low grounds, and watry, plant them shallow; the shallower the better. By *Master Hill*. But by *Taverner*, you must set your Trees so, that the rootes may spread in the upper crust, which is the fruitful part of the earth; This crust in some grounds is two foot; in some three foot; in some one foot; and in some but halfe a foot deep: see the reason more at large, in his book, page 34.

Proning of trees.

30. Lop, top, and proun all Trees in *January*, in the wane of the Moone, and pare

pare them over in *March* :  
so shall the bark cover his  
stock the sooner.

31. Slit the bark of all trees  
that are bark-bound, in *Fe-  
bruary*, or *March*, in the en-  
crease of the Moon.

Trees  
bark-  
bound,  
helped.

32. Refuse to graffe,  
plant, remove, lop, top,  
proin, to slit the barks of  
trees, or set or sow cornels,  
nurs or stones, in weather  
frosty or warty, and when  
the wind shall be East or  
North, or North-east. Yea,  
the best Oake felled under  
such a wind, will prove  
but wind-shaken timber.

ill wea-  
ther for  
Orchard  
works.

33. Small Crabstocks of  
three inches abour, or lesse,  
may be graffed.

Oak when  
not to be  
felled.

Bignesse of  
crabstock.

34. Peare stocke, and  
white thorne stockes of the  
same

Bignesse of  
Pear stock  
and white  
thorne.

same scantling, all of them about the length of twelve or twenty four inches.

35. Wild cherry stocks, three, four, or five foot long, and three inches about, little more, or lesse.

36. White plum-stocks would be of the same bignesse.

37. When the stock is able to put forth in one yeare a shooft of a yard long, then is it of strength sufficient to bear a Cions, for then it sheweth to like the ground well; otherwise, it will never prove a fair tree.

38. A Peare or Warden grafted upon a white thorne, will be small, hard, cappard, and spotted; but a Medlar may well be grafted

Bignesse of  
wild chery  
stock.

White  
plum-  
stocks.

When a  
stock is to  
be graffed.

White  
thorne no  
stock for  
pear or  
warden;  
good for a  
medlar.

fed upon a white thorne. *Ta-  
verner.*

39. The suckers of Quince  
trees, and Filberds, will  
prove well being planted. *Ta-  
verner.*

40. For Chestnuts and  
Walnuts, set the nuts only.

*Taverner.*

Suckers  
planted.

Nuts set.

*Rules for inoculation, or graft-  
ing in the bud.*

41. If you grafty in the  
bude <sup>1</sup> bud, be careful to  
close the same well in the  
bottome of the scotheon ;  
for there the sap riseth that  
maketh it to take. By Andr.  
Hill.

1 Close  
well in the  
bottom.

42. From the eight of  
Iune until the 24 is the best

time

2 Time of  
grafting.

time to graft in the bud in plums and cherries, but especially in Apricots; but the surest rule is to do this work when you find the bark to come easily from the body.

3 Instru-  
ment to  
graft with.

43. Two parts of three in a Goof-quil taken away in breadth, is an apt tool to take off a bud withall, without danger of hurting the bud. By Master Pointer. Some commend a tool of Ivory; some do only slip off the bud and the bark together.

4 Losenge-  
wife.

44. Grafting, by taking off a bud losenge-wise, and setting the same in another like place upon a stock, is good. By Master Pointer. This is done at such time, as

as is fit to graft in the cions.

45. When your bud takes, then in March after, cut off all that groweth above it, stripping away all the buds that put forth: and that which remaineth serveth to leade up the branch of the bud to keepe it straight, and to defend it from breaking with the wind.

5 What to do when the bud taketh.

46. If you graft two or three buds upon one tree, and they all do take, maintain only the lowest, and preserve and strengthen the same with some neither branch, as before in num. 45.

6 The lowest bud maintained.

47. A Cherry prospereth well upon a Plumme stock; but not *a contra*: and there-

7 A cherry upon a plum-tree.

G fore,

fore, if you graft a Cherry in the bud upon a branch, or bough, of a Plumtree that doth beare, you may make the same Tree to beare both Plums and Cherries. *Proved by Mr. Hill.*

8 Grafting  
compasses.

48. A pair of Compasses made flat at the ends, and sharp with edges, is an apt instrument to cut away the bark for inoculation, both for a true breadth and distance all at once. And so likewise with the same you may take off the bud, truly to fit the same place again in the stock; some Compasses are made flat at one end, and sharp at the other.

9. Gelly  
preserued  
in the  
stock.

49. You must have care in this grafting, not to hurt or bruise the gelly next the stock.

stock which must minister sap to your bud.

50. Also when you have taken off your bud, clip the sides of the bark whereon the bud standeth, with a pair of Scissors, very even, in a square form; or rather somewhat longer than broad: for if you cut the Bark at the ends with a knife, laying the inside upon any board, you will hurt the gelly in the inside, and then the bud will never take.

15 Gelly  
in the bud  
preserved.

51. Make the place ready for intoculation, and remove not your bud before you mean to place it, for taking of too much ayre.

11 Bud to  
take no  
ayre.

52. When you have cut down the bark on either

12 How to  
slit the  
bark.

fide, and likewise at the top, leave the bottome of the bark who'e, and then slip down the bark; and between the barke and the Tree, put in the bud, and bind the loose barke of the Tree upon your bud, and by this meanes your grafting will take more certainly. The lesser your slit is, and the closer that your bud fitteth the slit, it is the likelier to take.

13 What  
buds are  
best.

14 How to  
slit the  
bark.

53. Take off your bud from a sprig of the last years shoot, for that is best for this purpose; By Mr. Andr. Hill.

54. Make an overthwart cut at the bottome, and then begin your slit upward, putting up your bud from the

the bottome of your slit,  
closing well at the bottome;  
This is contrary to the com-  
mon course, which begin-  
neth at the top, with a slit  
downward.

*Grafting of a Cions.*

55. **A** Tool of Ebony,  
or Box, is bet-  
ter to open the bark than a  
toole of Iron, if you would  
graft a cions betweene the  
bark and the tree. By Master  
Pointer: for Mars tainteth the  
sap presently.

<sup>1</sup> Grafting  
tool.

56. Grafting whipstocke  
wise, and letting in the ci-  
ons into the stock by a slit,  
is good for young Trees,  
that spring upon stones, or  
pip.

<sup>2</sup> Splicing  
way.

pippins, being of three or foure yeares growth, and not above. Some call this the splicing way.

3 Cleaving  
the body.

57. Grafting upon a old tree, by cutting off the head, and one inch from the center by striking in a small Iron wedge, and as it cleaveth by following the same with your knife; and so on either side, placing of a cions, sap to sap; this is a way of grafting used by Master *Pointer of Twickenham.*

4 Low  
grafting.

58. Graft within a foot of the ground, if you would have the fruit to grow low, and easie to be gathered; and this is also thought a fit way to make your cions to take, because the sap riseth speedily to the cions.

59. Graft

10 59. Graft your cions on that side the stock, where it may take least hurt with the south-west wind ( because it is the most common, and the most violent wind that bloweth in the spring, and summer: ) so as that wind may blow it to the stock, and not from the stock.

5 On which side to graft.

10 60. If you would have faire and kindly Cherry trees, set the stones of cherries, of the same kind as your bud or cions is of, and at three or four yeares, you may graft thereon, according to the manner spoken of before, in Numb. 57. viz. great Cherries, upon stocks that carry great cherries.

6 How to have large Cherries.

91. Some think it good,  
G 4 that

7 What cions is best

that your cions have some of the former years shoot with it, that it may be the stronger to graft, and abide to be put close into the stock; and perhaps it will forward the same in bearing.

§. 11.22.  
2<sup>nd</sup> part.

8 Cions  
put in  
close.

9 The ci-  
ons made  
the stock.

62. It is the best way, to put in your cions in the grafting as close and straight as you may: neither are you here to fear the pinching of the stocke, unlesse it be where you graft in a deep clift of a large body.

63. So likewise you may graft upon a bearing bough of an Apple tree, a contrary Apple; and when that cions is grown great enough to receive another graft, you may graft a contrary fruit thereon; but an Apple cions doth

doth not agree with a Peare stocke, ( note *contra* ) nor a Plumme upon an Apple or peare stock, neither will any Cions of a Fruit Tree take upon an Elme stocke; proved by Master Hill.

Upon what stocke to graft.

64. A Quince may well be grafted upon a Medlar stocke: and a Medlar will grow, but not prosper so well upon a Quince stocke, because the Cions will outgrow the stocke; proved by Master Hill.

10 Quinces upon a Medlar.

65. Unless the uttermost rind or barke of your stocke be very gentle and thin, it is best to slit the same along: but hurt not the innermost barke when you graft between the bark and the tree. By Mr. An. Hill.

11 Bark when to slit.

66. Be-

12 Preparing the cions.

13 When to graft deep.

14 Grafting at Christmas

66. Before you graft your cions, take away a little of the uppermost barke on either side the edge, but hurt not the greenish part.

67. If your bark and cions are both straight, then may you graft the deeper into the stock, *viz.* four inches, and that is a very sure way to make the Cions to take, so as you joyne sap to sap well; but if either the stock or cions be crooked, then two inches are sufficient. By Mr. Andr. Hill.

68. You may graft an Apple cions at *Christmas*; so as you graft the same very deepe into the stock, *viz.* four inches, or three at the least, and close it well; for, though the sap rise not, yet the

the moisture of the soil is sufficient to prop up the incisions, until the sap divides; proved by Mr. Andrew Hill.

69. **Lodge** Mose, well bound about the head of your stock, and of an inch or more in thickness, is sufficient alone to keep out both wind and water from the stock where the cions is let in. This must be repaired again at Mid-summer, or before the ground is  
70. **Close** your Cions with red or green wax, having a little butter therein about the slit: and this both keepeth out the wind, and maketh the sap to creep under, and cover the slit the sooner. **Xxxv** **desire** to graft

718. Apricot may well be grafted or inoculated in

15<sup>o</sup> Craft  
bound  
with moss

Digitized by  
Google

## 16. Closing the cions.

231A

17 Peach  
upon  
plumstock

a plumme stocke, and will thrive better than upon his own stock.

18 One tree let into another.

72. If two Trees grow together, that be apt to be grafted one into another, then let one branch into another workmanly joyning sap to sap.

19 Length of a cions.

73. If you have three or foure good buds next the foot of the cions, that cions is long enough to be grafted; and so you may make divers cions of one branch, where you cannot get plenty of cions.

20 Artificial wax to close with.

74. Close all your incisions upon small and young stocks, with a mixture consisting of green wax, or red wax; and if your wax be old, melt the same, and adde

adde some fresh turpentine thereto, or else you may use pitch instead of wax, adding Turpentine: but let there be alwayes in your wax, one fifth, or one sixth part of butter, to keep the same supple; and when you have applyed this salve close to the joynts, then strew thereon the fine powder of dried earth, which you must have alwayes ready; and that keepeth it hard in the sun-shine: This is the onely composition to make the bark to cover the stock. You must first after your grafting, binde the stock and the scions together, with the bands of Brawne, and then lay your tempered wax thereon; and

21 How to  
carry a  
cions far.

and if the bands continue  
whole, you shall cut it in sun-  
der about August following;   
by Andr. Hill. 1694. B. 3. 11. 75. You may carry your  
cions in this manner, a long  
journey without endange-  
ring them: First, wax over  
the ends with the artificial  
wax, ( mentioned before in  
Numb. 74. ) then role them  
up in great store of greene  
Moss, moistened, and tye  
them, and then put them  
into a case or box of wood  
and so carry them; By Andr.  
Hill: You may keep a cions  
fourteen dayes or 3 weekes  
in grafting time, so as it be  
done before March, by  
sticking the same in your  
window onely, anye some  
will have the ends of them  
dipped

dipped in the compounded wax, as before in Numb. 74.

76. Alwayes be careful when you graft upon your stocks the splicing way, that your stocke be of as large a kind of fruit, or larger than the Cions, or else it will not be able to feed the Cions: or else you must graft upon larger stocks, if the cions be of a large fruit, and the stock but of a small fruit.

22 Upon large fruited stocks.

77. Plant an Apricot in the midst of other plumme-Trees round about it, at a convenient distance; then in an apt season, bore thorough your plum-Trees, and let in to every one of them, one or two of the branches of your Apricot tree, thorough

23 Many Apricot Trees of one.

rough those holes, taking away the barke on both sides of your branches which you let in, joyning sap to sap, and lute the holes up with tempered loame; and when they are well knit, the next year cut off the branch from the Apricot Tree: and so you have gotten many Apricot Trees out of one. Take away in time all the head of your Plum Tree, and all other branches, maintaining only that which is gotten from the Apricot. But some commend rather the letting in of a branch of one Tree, into the other, workmanly, for the more certain kinde of grafting.

24 Observation in stock.

78. Plant every stocke with

with one leading branch, at the least, to carry up the sap: and after your stocke hath growne one year, and maketh good shew of liking the ground, then graft your cions upon it, leaving one or two leaders; but none so high as to overtop your cions: and when your cions is well taken, then cut away your leaders, and all other spires; and so your cions will prosper exceedingly.

By *Andr. Hill.*

79. Some hold opinion, that if when others begin to graft in the slit, you do then cut off the head of your stock, leaving one branch near the head to lead the sap, and then after cold weather is all past, if

25 Head-  
ing of  
stocks, and  
grafting  
after.

H you

you graft in the slit, that so your stock and cions will prosper far better, then if you had grafted the same in the slit at the first. By *Andr. Hill.*

But then you must remember to take away the leader, that the sap may more plentifully feede the cions.

26 When  
to cut  
down a  
cions.

80. Some doe cut off all their cions in the Winter, *viz.* either in *November*, or *December*, and then lay them in earth; and in the new Moone of *March*, or *April*, they graft them, and they prove exceeding well, persuading themselves, that no knife is so sharpe, but that it will hurt the barke or gelly of the cions, if the cions

cions should be cut downe when the sap is up. This of Mr. Colborne, who commendeth this course, upon long experience. And if you graft those cions upon such forward trees, as have put out their sap very plentifully, they will prosper exceeding well; because being hungry, and almost starved for want of nourishment, they take hold of the sap that ariseth from the stock, very eagerly.

Upon what stock to graft.

81. Note, that your stocks may put forth buds, yea, small leaves; and yet you may safely graft, upon them.

27 Stocks when to graft.

82. If you would have your stocks of your young

28 Stocks to prosper.

H 2 grafted

grafted Trees to prosper, and grow exceedingly, then suffer the water-boughs to grow up with the stock, till the bodies be as big as your arme, and then prune them at your pleasure, for by this meanes the sap doth rise more lustily, when it hath many branches to draw from the root.

29 Late grafting, yet with advantage.

83. You may graft in the Cions, a Moneth after other men, and yet have a longer shoot than they, the same y<sup>e</sup> are, in this manner: Cut off the head of your stock when other men do ( which many times falleth out to be in very cold weather ) then cover your stock over with your artificial wax,

( as

( as before in *Numb. 74.* )  
and one moneth after, or  
when all cold weather is past,  
crop your stock one inch lower,  
and then graft your cions;  
and then ( cold weather  
being past ) the sap will rise  
very plentifully to maintaine  
the cions. *Proved by Master*  
*Andr. Hill.*

84. Graft not upon any  
young stock, till it be able to  
put forth a shoot of a yard  
long in one yeare ( which  
sometimes will not happen,  
till it have been of two or  
three years growth ) for till  
it put forth abundance of sap,  
it will never feed the cions  
sufficiently. *Proved by Ma-*  
*ster Andr. Hill.*

30 When  
to graft a  
stock.

85. The stocks of black  
Cherry Trees, are best to  
graft

31 Stocks  
for great  
cherries.

graft the great Cherry upon ;  
proved by Mr. Colborne.

32 Store  
of stocks.

33 Ground  
for a Nur-  
sery.

A rule for  
transplan-  
ting of  
Trees.

34 Stocks  
coped.

86. To have your Nursery full of stocks to graft on, sow the stampings of crabs, which are commonly full of Cornelis ; By Mr. Kirwin.

87. Let your Nursery consist alwayes of a more barren ground then your Orchard , whither you meane to remove your stocks and grafts. So likewise , if you transplant any Fruit trees , bring them alwayes from a worse ground to a better , or else they will never prosper.

88. Slope your stocks which you meane to graft on , like Colts feet , before you graft them : for To the  
bark

bark will cover the sooner, and the raine shooteth from the stock the better. *Proved by Master Colborne.*

89. If you would have your graft to bear quickly, one special help is, to take it out of a bearing branch.

90. At the beginning of the year, and before the sap do rise, you may graft in the body of the stock, or by way of splicing upon every little branch of your Tree (but alwayes remember to take off the top of your cions, having any leaves upon it;) when the sap is up, then you must graft betweene the bark and the stock; and when the sap is so plentifully risen, that

35 Cions to beare quickly.

36 The times of severall grafting.

the barke will easily pill from the body, then may you graft in the bud, or leaſe. How to graft at *Christmas*, See before in Numb. 68.

37 Plants upon trees.

38 Fruit without stones, and hidden w<sup>t</sup>h leaves.

39 Apricot grafted.

91. To graft Roses, or hearbs upon trees, *see among the Flowers*, Numb. 49.

92. Graft the small end of the cions downward; and ſo of pears and apples; and they will have no coar. *Quare*, of plummes grafted upon a Willow, to come without ſtones. Also, ſuch apples and pears thus grafted, will for the moſt part hang under the leaves, and not be ſeen, unleſſe you come under the trees: By S.

93. A grafted Apricot is the beſt: yet from the ſtone you

you shall have a fair Apricot, but not so good; and the grafted is more tender than the other. By S.

94. Graft a Medlar upon a Quince, and it will bring a faire and large Medlar: By S. *Contrary 64.*

95. Actions of a pippin, grafted upon a crab-stock, is more kindly, and keepeth better, without touch of canker, then being grafted upon a pippin. By Mr. Simson.

96. Trees that bear early, or often in the yeare, as Peare-Trees upon *Windsor-hill*, which beare three times in a yeare; these, though they be removed to as rich, or richer ground, yet they do seldom bear so early, or so

40 A large Medlar.

41 A pippin upon what stock

Why trees transplan-  
ted doe alter.

so often, except the soyle be of the same hot nature, and have the like advantages of situation, and other circumstances, with those of *Windsor*. And therefore commonly, the second fruit of that Pear-tree being removed, doth seldom ripen in other places. By *Master Hill*.

Colour,  
sente, or  
taste alte-  
red.

97. All those fantastical conceits, of changing the colour, taste, or sente of any Fruit, or Flower, by infusing, mixing, or letting in at the bark, or at the roots of any tree, hearb, or flower, of any coloured, or aromaticall substance, *Master Hill* hath by often experience sufficiently controlled: and though some Fruits and Flowers,

Flowers, seeme to carry the sente or taste of some aromatical body, yet that doth rather arise from their own natural infused quality, then from the hand of man.

98. Some do never graft between the bark and the tree, but in old stocks.

Graft be-  
tween  
bark and  
tree.

99. Lop the branches of your trees alwayes in Winter, before the sap do rise within ten or twelve inches of the trunk; and in the Spring, when the sap is up, cut those branches close to the trunk: and so shall you both have your tree lusty, because no sap is left in those vast branches (which would have been lost, if you had pruned them according to the usu-

How to  
lop.

Insti-  
on be-  
fore  
the  
sap  
is  
up.

al

all manner, in March, or April) and also the sap will then come purling out, and soone cover the Wood; whereby you shall avoid those blemishes in your trees, which others procure by prouining them in the Winter. By Master Andr. Hill.

To have  
green  
trees in  
winter.

Orchard  
ground to  
order.

100. *Quere*, what hearbs, flowers, or branches of trees, may be grafted upon the bay or holly-tree, or any such tree as keepeth green to Winter, to make them also carry green leaves in Winter.

101. Pare your ground with a shod shovel, so often as any grasse or weedes begin to put forth, both in your nursery and orchard; and

and so shall you both keepe the ground mellow, and the raine shall have better passage unto the roots of your trees. By Master *Poin-ter*; who keepeth Conies in his Orchard, onely to keepe downe the grasse low, because otherwise it would be very chargeable. Also, in Vineyards, the use is to turne up the ground with a shallow Plough, as often as any grasse offereth to spring: but I think, that prevention of grasse, both in Orchard and Vineyard, is much better, if it were not too costly.

Vineyard  
to order.

102. Upon the *Epiphany*, by reason of a great storme, an Apple-Tree, that had not beene very fruitful before, was

Tree root-  
ed higher.  
See after  
in 106.

was almost blowne up by the roots at Hackney ; and after with Ropes it was drawn upright, and the whole mounted, and the Root covered with earth ; and that Tree, the next Sommer, bore an exceeding great burden of fruit.

Wreathed bodies of trees.

103. When your Apple Cornel's are of two yeares growth, then set a long straight stick by each of them, winding the young stocke about the stick by little and little as it groweth, and fastning it with bands under the stick, and so it will grow in a wreathed form.

Fruit enlarged.

104. Quere, If nipping off the new and tender tops about blossoming time will

will not make sommer fruit  
trees to blossome speedily, or  
to enlarge the fruit.

105. If an old Tree that is  
spent, and hath done bea-  
ring, be underpropped, so  
as the body sink not, and  
that the earth be after ta-  
ken away from under all  
the roots, and instead thereof,  
good rich mold be conveyed  
into the void places, so  
an old tree will florish again,  
and beare fruit. *See before in*

*Numb. 103.*

105. The Lord Zouch, in Winter, in the yeare 1597 (and Master And. Hill) thinketh moist weather is best, that the earth cleaving to the roots, may be also removed with them, the earth being fast bound with

Barren  
trees to  
bear.

Transplâ-  
ting old  
trees.

with Fearn branches to the roots ) removed divers apple-trees, damson-trees, &c. being of thirty or fortie years growth, at Hackney : the earth was digged in a good large compasse from the roots, the roots little hurt; holes were prepared for each tree before-hand, enriched with fresh and good earth; the branches and tops taken off almost close to the trunk; and they were planted again in the same houre wherein they were removed; and the roots placed towards the same point of the compasse as they first grew. He had a few damsons the first year, and all put forth leaves at Michaelmas after, anno 1598.

Blood

107. Blood laid at the roots of old Vines, hath been commended for an excellent substance to hearten them, unto Mr. Andrew Hill.

Old Vines recovered.

108. If you cut any Vines when the sap is up, presently cover the place with good store of Turpentine, and it will stay bleeding. Proved by Mr. Melinus. Some commend the straight binding of a packthred about the bark thereof: some fear with a hot Iron, and drop hard wax presently upon it.

Bleeding of Vines stayed.

109. By the opinion of some men, if outlandish fruit Trees be planted in England, they do strive to put forth blossomes, and to bring

Early fruits.

bring fruit at the same time with us, as they did in their natural places, unlesse the extremity of cold doe nippe or hinder them. And this seemeth to them to be the reason, why the Black thorne at *Glastenbury* Abbey, did use to blossome at *Christmas*, because happily the plant was brought from such a climat, as where it did blossome at the same time of the year.

Wet Orchard hel-  
ped.

The Cions  
to prosper.  
ant. 11. 92.

110. If your Trees stand in wet grounds, some doe advise to lay lime on the face of the ground, to help the bearing of the trees.

111. If whil'st you main-  
taine some suckers to your  
stock, (because the stock is  
not yet so big as your arme)  
your

your Cions doth not prosper to your mind, then nip off the buds that grow upon the suckers, now and then in the midft, till your cions thrive according to your own deſire.

112. In prouining of your Fruit Trees, or of any other shrub or plant bearing fruit, you must alwayes have respect, whether it beare his Fruit upon the first, second, or third yeares ſprout; for you must never cut away all the bearing ſprouts, if you mean to have any Fruit. As in Pippins, the third yeares ſprout doth onely beare Fruit; and in ſome other Fruit Trees, only the ſecond yeares ſprouts; in Gooseberries,

True  
prouining.

the last years sprowts bear  
most, by Mr. Andr. Hill.

Timberto  
grow of a  
ny fashion

113. When your Trees  
are young, you may bow  
them to what compasse you  
will, by binding them down  
with packthread to any cir-  
cular form, or other shape  
that pleaseth one best.  
And by this means your  
Timber will grow fit for  
Ships, Wheels, &c. where-  
by great waste of Tim-  
ber in time would be a-  
voided.

Apricots  
to beare.

114. Mix Cow-dung and  
Horse-dung well rotted,  
with fine earth and Claret  
wine Lees, of each a like  
quantity; baring the roots  
of your Trees in Jan. Febr.  
ary and March: and then  
apply of this mixture to the

the roots of your Apricot Trees, and so cover them with acpthmooast earth: try this in doonthn such Apricot Trees as have never bare before, have brought to forth great store of fruit. I prove this in other Trees with this of Mr. Wm. B. B. who calls it Root Root

115. Pears, Wardens, and Peaches, Mdelight in Clay grounds. When you plane any Tree, press not down the Roots together, with laying earth confusedly upon them, but extend every branch by it self, and cover it loosly with earth, according to that form wherein it did first grow. By Mr. Colborne. Apricots like well in

Peare,  
Warden,  
Peach,  
in what  
ground.  
How to  
use the  
roots in  
settings.

Apricot,  
in what  
ground.

Dwarf-trees.

Gelder-land Rose.

Dwarf-trees.

Say 11.100.  
2. part.

in sandy ground.

118. Some hold opinion, that if one set the slips of an Apple Tree, and so of divers other Trees, that these will prove Dwarf Trees. And so of the Tree that bear-  
eth a white flower as big as a Rose, called the *Gelderland Rose*.

119. From May to the end of July, you may take off the bark from any bough of a Tree, round about the bough four inches deep, if the bough be as large as a mans wrist; or else a lesser depth will serve. If the bough be lesse in compasse, cover the bare place, and somewhat above and below, with loame well tempered with Horse dung, binding down

down the loame with hay, and brawn bands upon the hay, and so let it rest till about Alhallontide. And then within two or three dayes of the first New Moon, cut off the bough in the bare place, but in any case cut not the green bark above it; and then set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair Tree in one yeare, according to the length of the bough. Quere, of watering the loame now and then, Yet in reason, me thinks it a likelier course, to clap a gilliflower pot made of purpose in two halves, with a great hole in the bottome, about such an arme; and after you have bound the pot well with wier,

wier, then to fill it with good earth, which you may better water in dry weather, than you can do the lump of loam. You may also use a twig no bigger than ones finger, in the same manner. Yet some do rather commend the binding of the loam, or earthing the Tree, with a pot about it, without taking away any bark at all, but only prick-ing many holes with a great aule, in that part of the bark which is covered with the loam or earth. You must remember to underprop the pot, or else to hang it fast to the Tree. *Quare*, if a branch must not root at a joyn.

How to  
top Elms.

120. If you cut off the  
top

Top or head of an Elme, it will not leave a rotting downward, till it be hollow, and doat within: but an Oake will abide heading and not rot. Also, the boughs or branches of an Elme, would be left a foot long, next to the Trunk when you lop them. This of an expert Carpenter.

121. To avoid sappinesse, fell both the bodies and the arms of Oaks and Elms in December after the frost hath well nipped them: and so your saplings, whereof raf-ters, sparres, &c. are made, will last as long as the heart of the Tree, without having any sap. *By the same man.*

122. Take off a thin curse of two foot, round about each

Sappinesse  
to avoid.

Young  
trees to  
grow.

each tree newly planted, cover the same with Fearn, Pease-straw, or such like, a handful thick: water your Trees once a moneth, if the weather prove dry, with dung-water, or common water, that hath stood in some open pit in the sun. This keepeth the ground loose from baking; whereby the Tree will prosper the better, and put forth Sabots of three and four foot in one year: remember you do not set any Tree above one foot deep, or little more, and give each Tree some props for the first yeare, that the wind shake it not too much. And yet some, of good experience, do hold, that it skilleth not how much a young tree

tree be shaken ( so as it be  
not blown up by the roots )  
and that it prospereth so much  
the better.

123. Quinces growing a-  
gainst a wall, lying open to  
the sun, and defended from  
cold windes, eat most deli-  
cately. This secret the Lord  
Doray brought out of Italy.  
quare, of all other Fruits.

124. Set Peach stones in  
a dry ground, where there is  
no water within three or  
four foot; for this tree hath  
one root that will run deep  
into the ground: and if it  
once getteth into the water  
the Tree dyeth. The stone  
bringeth forth a y<sup>e</sup> kindly  
Peach. Set Peach and Apri-  
cot stones in pots of earth,  
within doors in February;

keep

Delicate  
Quinces.

Peach and  
Apricot  
stones to  
set.

keep the earth moist by  
watering now and then; trans-  
plant them in *March* into  
your Orchard. By *S. 1556*

*1556*  
Sap of trees  
to gather.

*1556*  
gather the sap of the Trees  
within a foot of the ground;  
but take off the first bark, and  
then slit the white bark o-  
verthwart-wise, even to the  
body of the Tree; but slit  
only that part of the bark  
which standeth South-west,  
or between South and West,  
because little or no sap ri-  
seth from the North, or  
North-east side. After you  
have slit the Tree, open the  
slit with your knife, so as  
you may let in a leafe of a  
Tree, by first fitted to the  
breadth of the slit, and from  
this the sap will drop, as it  
doth

*1556*  
gather the sap of trees  
to gather.

doth in filtration. Take away the leaf, and the bark will close again; earthing it with a little earth upon the slit. By S.

126. Cut away all the idle shoots of the last year, in your Apricot and Cherry Trees, before Christmas some three weeks, to make your fruit the fairer.

Fair Apricots and Cherries.

127. If you would stay the sap of Trees from rising, to make your Trees to blossom later, thereby to avoid frosts in blooming time, then hack crosswise, *viz.* overthwart the Tree, upon so much of the Tree as is within the ground, & even down to the roots, and then cover it again with earth. Hack it very thick, even tho-

To stay blossom-ing.

thorough all the bark to the very Wood, in the new Moone three weekes before Christmas, if they be Apple trees, pear trees, or warden trees; but for Apricots, do this rather in the full of the Moone, next before Christmas; but crosse hack your cherry trees and peach trees in the new moon next after Christmas: and so you shall have your blosomes, and by consequence your fruit, come later than other mens do, because the sap cannot rise. I think you must also hack the maine root.

*Quare,*  
By S. 158. If you would make a tree in a short time to cast his leavess, and thereby to bring forth young leaves, which

Green  
trees in  
Autumne.

which will last upon the tree  
fresh and green, when all o-  
ther Trees have lost their  
leaves; then crosse hack  
the bark, close to the  
wood about Midsummer. In  
all the crosse hackings here  
mentioned, let every of  
them be halfe an inch, or  
thereabout, distant one  
from another; and every  
rank of hacks, one inch a-  
bove another, or therea-  
bout. Also, this practice  
to avoid the fall of the leaf,  
must be done but every se-  
cond yeare to any Tree, for  
fear of destroying the same.

129. But if in January, or  
before the sap do rise, you  
hack the body long-wise,  
and not overthwartly, and  
that only thorough the first  
bark,

Quare, if  
the Moon  
be here to  
berespe-  
cted.

Bodies of  
trees to  
enlarge.  
Bark.  
bound.

bark, and no further; this will make the bodies of your Trees to swell, and burnish the better, to maintain their heads or grafts.

To kill  
Moss.

130. And if by overthwart-hacking you would only kill the mossie of Trees, then let your overthwart backs be thorow the bark, even to the wood: and this you must do between *Alhalontide* and *S. Andrews day*; *viz.* so soon as the leaves be off the Tree, both to avoid mossie, and to make barren Trees to bear. You must make these hacks with the nether corner, or point of a small hatchet, so as every notch may be about half an inch long; and hack the body the height of a man; *viz.*

to off  
over  
seal  
and  
deined

viz. one row of hacks, two inches below one another, all over the body: but let there be a distance between the overthwart hacks, so as they may not meet in a round ring, like a circle, about the tree: and by this meanes the uppermost bark whereon the mossie grew, will in time fall clean away, and the mossie with it, and the tree will gather a new bark. And though the tree be thus hacked but to a mans height, yet the tree will bear much better the next yeare. But when your leisure serueth, crosse-hack all the body in this manner, even to the trunk, as also a part of every great arme that groweth next the tree;

K Note,

151 A  
3000  
original

151  
152

A Tree  
to root  
higher.

Sap choa-  
ked.

Note, that in seven years  
the Tree will be bark-bound,  
and to move again; as at the  
first; and therefore once in  
seven years you must renew  
this work. By S. 131. But if your tree bear  
not, because it was planted  
too deepe at the first, then  
take away the earth from  
the body of the tree, and a  
little below the uppermost  
face of the ground, prick  
the body of the Tree clean  
thorough the bark, full of  
holes, with a pretty round  
aule or bockin, of a season-  
able breadth. Then cover  
the body with earth, and  
divers new roots will issue, to  
make the same fruitful. note  
132. And if your Tree  
bear not well, by reason  
that

that all the sap runneth into leaves, which is a common fault in divers Orchards, then to check the sap, cut off all the young roots that grow about the master roots, and crosse-hack the body under the ground, and likewise the maine roots, as before (Num. 131.) to avoid mosse, and cover the Tree with earth againe: for by this meanes the sap is kept from rising up too plentifully. By S. 132. 133.

Barren  
trees to  
bear.

All barrennesse, or unfruitfulness in Trees, doth for the most part arise, either by reason of their mossiness, whose cure is set downe before in Numb. 130. or because they are bark-bound, whose remedy

Causes of  
barrennesse  
in trees.

is also in Numb. 130. or because they were planted too deepe, whose remedy is in Numb. 131. or by reason that the sap, which should turne into fruit, runneth together, or for the most part into leaves: and this is remedied also in Numb. 132.

Apples  
without  
wrinkles.  
See N. 69.  
2<sup>d</sup> part.

134. Gather not your Pippins till the full Moon, after Michaelmas; so may you keepe them a whole yeare without shrinking: and so of the grapes, and all other fruits; so of Onion seeds, Annis seeds, and other seeds, which you would keep full and plump.

By S.

Respect  
between  
the stock  
and cions.

135. Let your tree where on you graft, be more forward than the cions; *viz.* let

let it either have bigger buds than the cions hath, or small leaves: but the cions is best that hath onely red buds, and no leaves.

136. I have seen Cherries grow in clusters like Filberts, viz. 2, 3, 4, and 5. upon one stalk. Quere, if it be not performed in this manner, joyne 2, 3, 4, or 5. leaves with the buds in one slit together, by way of inoculation, and so leavethem.

Here I will conclude with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his Royal entertainment of our late Queen of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her Majesty into a Cherry-

Cherries  
in clusters

tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one moneth after all Cherries had taken their farewell of *England*. This secret he performed, by straining a Tent or cover of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoope or borne, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun-beames from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour: and when he was assured of her Majesties coming, he removed the Tent, and a few sunny dayes brought them to their full maturity.

**A Philosophical Garden: with  
a touch at the vegetable  
work in Physick, whose prin-  
cipal fire is the Stomach  
of the Ostrich.**

**F**irst, pave a square plot with  
brick, (and if it be covered  
with plaster of *Paris*, it is so  
much the better) making up sides  
of brick also plastered likewise:  
let this be of a convenient depth,  
fill it with the best vegetable  
which you can get, that hath  
stood two yeares, or one at the  
least, quite within his own Sphere:  
make contrition of the same;  
and be sure to avoid all obstruc-  
tions, imbibe it with *Aquacel-*  
*lis* in a true proportion, grind it  
once a day till it be dry. being dry,  
let it stand two or three day's with-  
out any imbibition, that it may  
the better attract from all the hei-  
venly

venly influence, continuing then also a *Philosophical contrition* every day ( this grinding must also be used in the vegetable work where the ♀ of herbs is used instead of *aguacalensis* ) during all the time of preparation : then plant what rare flowers, fruits, or seeds, you please therein. And if my Theory of Nature deceive me not this is so enriched from the heavens, without the help of any manner of soyl, marle, or compost ( after one years revolution ) will make the same to flourish and fructifie in a strange and admirable manner : yea, I am perswaded, that it will receive an *Indian* plant, and make all vegetables to prosper in the highest degree, and to bear their fruits in *England*, as naturally as they do in *Spain*, *Italy*, or elsewhere.

So likewise of that Walnut-tree, planted within the limits of the aforesaid Abby, which in

St. Barnabas Eve standeth bare,  
and naked without leaves; and  
upon the day it self, richly clo-  
thed with his green vesture.

I could remember many Phi-  
losophical plants in *England*,  
were it not that the losse of *Rip-  
ley's* life, that renowned Alchy-  
mist, who suffered death (as the  
secret report goeth) for making a  
Pear-tree to fructifie in Winter,  
did command an *alum silentium*  
in these matters: but it was the  
denial of his medicine, and not  
the crime of conjuration, which  
was but colourably laid to his  
charge, that wrought his over-  
throw.

Nay, if the earth it self, after  
it hath thus conceived from the  
clouds, were then left to bring  
forth her own fruits and flowers  
in her own time, and no seeds or  
plants placed therein by the hand  
of man, it is held very probable  
(unless for the sin of our first Pa-  
rents,

rents begun in them, and mightily increased in us, the great God of Nature, even *Natura naturans*, should recall, or suspend those fructifying blessings which at the first he conferred upon his celestial Creatures) that this heavenly earth, so manured with the starres, would bring forth such strange and glorious plants, fruits and flowers, as none of all the Herbarists that ever wrote till this day, nor any other, unlesse Adam himselfe were alive again, could either know, or give true and proper names unto these most admirable simples.

Also, in the work of fructification, I think that Corn it self may be so philosophically prepared, only by imbibition in the Philosophers aqua-vite, that any barren ground, so as it be in nature kindly for Corn, shall bring forth a rich crop, without any matter added to the ground, and so with

a small or no charge, a man may sow yearly upon the same ground. And he that knoweth how to lay his fallowes truely, whereby they may become pregnant from the heavens, and draw abundantly that coelestial and generative vertue into the *Matrix* of the earth; this man, no doubt, will prove the true and Philosophical Husbandman, and go beyond all the Countrey *cordw* of the Land, though never so well acquainted with *Virgil's Georgicks*, or with Master *Bernard Palise* his congregative part of raine-water, which he calleth the *Vegetable salt of Nature*: wherein though he observed more then either *Varro*, *Columella*, or any of the ancient Writers in this kind, did ever dream of; yet doth he come many degrees short of this heavenly mystery. To be  
perhaps from a misreading.

Now, to give you some taste of that fire which the Philosophers  
call

call the *Stomach of the Ostrich*, ( without which the Philosophers true and perfect *Aqua-vite* can never be made ) you must understand, that it is an outward fire of Nature, which doth not onely keep your Glasse, and the matter therein contained, in a true proportionable heat, fit for workmanship, without the help of any ordinary or material fire: but it is also an efficient and principal cause, by his powerful nature and piercing quality, to stir up, alter and exalt, that inward fire that is inclosed within the Glasse in his own proper earth: And therefore here, all the usual Chymical fires, with all their graduations, are utterly secluded; so as neither any naked fire, nor the heat of filings of Iron, of sand, of ashes, nor of *Bals. Mar.* though kept in a most exquisite manner, nor any of the fires engendered by putrefaction, as of *glas* dung

dung and such like, nor nor the heat of the Sun, or of a Lamp, or an Athanor ( the last refuge of our wandring and illiterate Alchymists) have here any place at all. So that by this fire and fornance onely, a man may easily discern a mercenary workman ( if he deale in vegetables onely from a second Philosopher ; and if in any thing ( as no doubt in many things ) then here especially *vulgaris ocmus catigas plurimum.*

This fire is by nature generally offered unto all, and yet none but the children of Alt have power to apprehend it : for, being celestial, it is not easily understood of an elemental braine ; and being too subtile for the sense of the Eye, it is left onely to the search of a divine minde : and there I leave it for this time.

The physical use of this fire, is to divide a *Calum terra*, and then to stellifie the same with any ani-

animal or vegetable star, whereby in the end it may become a quintessence.

Here I had thought to have handled that crimson coloured salt of Nature, so fatte exceeding all other salts, in a true, quick, and lively taste, which is drawn from the Philosophers earth, and worketh miraculous effects in mans body, and withal, to have examined that strange opinion which Doctor *Quercitanus*, an excellent Theorist in Nature, and a great Writer in these dayes doth violently maintaine, in his discourse upon *Salt-peare*.

But because it is impertinent to this subject, and that I have discoursed more at large thereon in my Abstract of *Cornel Agripas* booke *Desecrator Philos.* and for that *Quercitanus* doth shew himselfe to be a true Lover of *Hermes Household*, I will not straine my wit, to write against any particular

lar person that professeth himself to be of that family; although both he, and some others, as great as himself, must give me leave, whensoever I shall be forced in that Book to handle the practical part of Nature, and her process, happily to weaken some principles and positions, which both he and they have already published; excusing my self with that golden saying of Aristotle, *Φίλος μή Σωρεγίτης, φίλος δὲ Πλατωνός, αὐτος διατάθη ακίνητα. / micus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.* But I am afraid I have been too bold with vulgar wits, who take no pleasure to heare any man *altius philosophari*, that they can well understand; and therefore I have compiled this Book in plain termes, of such a Garden and Orchard as will better serve for common use, and fit their wits and conceits much better.

**FINIS.**

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